

THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

FOR ANGLO-GERMAN
STEAMSHIP POOL

Non-British. Non-German
Competition in North
Atlantic To Be Stifled.

HAMBURG-LLOYD PACT
NEEDED PRELIMINARY

Satisfactory Basis for Latter
Agreement Found by Kaiser and
Accepted by Companies.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Berlin, Feb. 28.—That Germany and Great Britain have practically decided to share all Atlantic trade profits between them, leaving very little field for non-German and non-British competition, was positively asserted to-day by the Tribune correspondent. One of the leading shipping experts of Hamburg, who for private reasons does not wish his name disclosed, said:
"The Kaiser is responsible for the whole business. That's the plain truth. The Kaiser was, as you know, deeply concerned at the outbreak of the quarrel between the Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd companies. He knew if the fight between the companies ever came to the exploding point great damage would ensue to German shipping in general, with corresponding profits being reaped by Germany's sea rivals, England, France, Austria and Holland. Of course, he couldn't allow this. With admirable promptitude and courage, he once more interfered in some one else's quarrel. The risks were not small, as the Emperor has already been criticised in many quarters for being meddling, but it is known that he does not fear to take risks."

Appeal to Patriotism.
"He summoned Messrs. Ballin and Hainke and asked them for the sake of Germany's high interests to try to come to some agreement. He even suggested a starting point for negotiations. The two shipping magnates, although good friends of the Kaiser, were absolutely astounded at the Emperor's intimate knowledge of some of the most intricate questions which the shipping trade has to contend with, and gave him the hopeful reply: 'His majesty's wishes will naturally be carefully and, if humanly possible, obediently considered.' The basis suggested by the Kaiser for a new entente cordiale was as follows:
"Seeing that the Lloyd had the larger share of passenger traffic and the Hamburg-American a larger freight traffic, why not combine the two lines on a basis of equality? This seemed too simple to be possible, but comparing the difficulties with the imperial solution both Herr Ballin and Herr Hainke were forced to admit they had found their master in the Kaiser. Therefore, it was arranged that the two German lines should not try to outdo each other, but simply share equally the Atlantic passenger and freight business."

Tonnage of Future Ships.
"Another question of profound importance—namely, the tonnage of future ships—was settled by mutual concessions. Herr Ballin, promoter of the Imperial Maritime League, and Herr Hainke, favoring smaller steamships, arriving at a satisfactory compromise. The final details of the combine are not yet settled, but the contract is soon to be signed in Berlin at the royal castle in the presence of the Kaiser with a special gold pen, which after the ceremony will be handed to the Kaiser by his express wishes.
"Now that peace has been restored another idea concerning the Atlantic shipping trade has been sprung in German commercial circles—namely, a combine which shall include all the English and German lines of the North Atlantic. The agreement which is now being drafted for approval would come into force in five years, when the pool just renewed in London expires. The nature of the proposed agreement is entirely different from that of the present pool, and would eventually mark the beginning of a close business association of interests between German and British shipping concerns in the North Atlantic to defy competition."

French Baron Wounded

IN DUEL WITH SWORDS

Encounter Said to Have Arisen
Over Card Scandal at
Jockey Club, Paris.

Paris, Feb. 28.—A sword duel between Baron Robert de Vasseur and Count d'Housselle, fought in the suburb of Neuilly to-day, resulted in Baron de Vasseur being wounded. One of the arteries of his right arm being cut.
The encounter is believed to have arisen out of the recent scandal at the fashionable Jockey Club, where Baron de Vasseur was alleged to have been guilty of cheating.
At the preliminary meeting of the second of the two principals, Baron d'Housselle, the explorer, and Jacques Caillaud, who were acting for Count d'Housselle, raised the question whether the Vasseur's honor had been unworthily fought.
Baron de Vasseur's seconds were General A. Avon and Georges Breittmayer, the latter of whom is reputed to be the most deadly as he is the most notorious duelist in France. M. Breittmayer declined to discuss the question of the Vasseur's honor, saying it was sufficient that General Avon and he had consented to act as seconds, and they would therefore take full responsibility for the honor of their principal.

Lady Sholto Douglas
to Go Back to Ragtime

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, Feb. 28.—The sketch "The Soldier's Mother," put on last week at the Futury Hippodrome by Lady Sholto Douglas, was a dismal failure, and the sketch-law of the Marquis of Queensbury has in consequence decided to go into ragtime. Before the production was made she was advised by an expert theatrical manager that the sketch was far too heavy for her to undertake, but she thought she knew better.

Coming into ragtime carries her back to her childhood days, when she was Loretta Money, of San Francisco.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS WILLIAM OF WIED.

WILLIAM OF WIED'S TASK
IN ALBANIA A HARD ONE

New Ruler's Serious and Studious Temperament Will Aid in
the Necessary but Almost Impossible Achievement of
Setting Up Real Government in That Wild Region.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Paris, Feb. 28.—It is stated on very reliable authority that an uprising is imminent in Albania. Emissaries from the Young Turks are plotting in favor of a Moslem prince. The movement in the Epirus section, on the other hand, is increasing. The chiefs of some important tribes have declared that they will never recognize Prince William of Wied.

The situation is further complicated by the rivalry that has arisen between Austria and Italy, which is becoming more and more acute.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.]

Berlin, Feb. 18.—Prince Wilhelm of Wied, Prince of Albania, is now making his final preparations for his solemn accession to the new throne of Albania. No little uneasiness prevails among the large circle of the Wied friends in Berlin as to the danger with which the task of the new Albanian ruler is beset. Not only is he a mere tool in the hand of the powers, especially of Austria and Italy, who have "invented" the new principality merely to try to control its destinies exclusively, but he will have to try to shape a real government in a country notorious hitherto for its perpetual state of anarchy and reconcile the innumerable Albanian tribes and races, who are known throughout the Balkan Peninsula to be irreconcilable. The Tribune correspondent, in an interview with one of the prince's closest friends, asked why the prince, who was sure to make a fine career in the German army and who enjoyed a most agreeable life in Berlin, accepted the impossible mission of restoring peace in Albania. The reply was:
"The prince knows the conditions in Albania very well. He has studied them minutely. He is extremely thorough in everything he undertakes. He knows all that is expected of the coming Albanian ruler. And still he never hesitated to accept the powers offered. Why? Simply because he considers it his duty—and Wied never trifle with duty—to respond to Europe's summons. By his readiness to sacrifice his future in the German army, his high position at the imperial court and his comforts of a princely life at home Prince Wilhelm of Wied really deserves the nickname with which his aunt, Queen Carola of Rumania, used to greet him when he appeared in his white and silver uniform at the Bucharest court dances. That nickname is 'Lohengrin.'"

Like Lohengrin and Siegfried.

The Albanian Lohengrin looks, externally, also like the Siegfried of the old German legend. He looks every inch a knight, and apparently belongs to a less material age than the present. He is six feet high and gives the impression of indomitable physical strength. Stories are told which are not all untrue by his fellow officers of the Potsdam Garde du Corps about some of his feats as a Hercules. When younger he used to be very fond of holding one of his comrades right up in the air with one arm and holding him, much to the comrade's discomfort, for ten or fifteen minutes. And he is not only strong but plucky and brave. He has risked his life in uncountable instances to save the lives of others. Albanians, it is said, idolize bravery. If that be so, Prince William of Wied may yet be a successful ruler of Albania.

Still, in spite of these warlike and distinctly military qualities, the Prince of Wied is of a decidedly studious nature. He was graduated from Jena and took lessons in philosophy with Haeckel. After the university he entered, as fitted his rank, the Potsdam Guards, and under the beautiful life at home Prince Wilhelm of Wied really deserves the nickname with which his aunt, Queen Carola of Rumania, used to greet him when he appeared in his white and silver uniform at the Bucharest court dances. That nickname is 'Lohengrin.'"

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BERLIN SEASON
ENDS WITH LENT

Miss Carol Harriman In-
formally Presented to
Kaiser at Court Ball.

BURLESQUE OF POLO
AT CLUB COTILLON

Daughters of Governor Foss Visit
German Capital After Three
Months in Dresden.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Berlin, Feb. 28.—The brief season which began with the Grosse Cour on January 12 ended with an exceptionally brilliant court ball at the royal palace on Shrove Tuesday. The guests, in addition to various imperial and other princes and princesses, included representatives of the high nobility, all the foreign ambassadors and their wives, members of the diplomatic corps, military and naval officers, ministers and state secretaries.
On a dais to the right of the throne in the White Hall were the women of the diplomatic corps, and on the other, to the left, the wife of the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, Princess von Furstenberg, Princess von Pless and the ladies of the court. Standing on the other side of the hall were the Chancellor and the foreign diplomats, while another group consisted of princes, generals, admirals and ministers.
The Kaiser and Kaiserin entered, preceded by pages and court chamberlains, the Emperor wearing the uniform of the Royal Dragoner, and the Kaiserin a strawberry colored gown, with a train of dark red velvet embroidered with gold. During the dancing informal presentations were made of Theodor Marburg, former American Minister to Belgium, and Miss Carol Harriman, now the guest of Mrs. J. W. Gerard.

One of the gayest balls this winter was held at the Esplanade on Saturday, following the dinner of the Polo Club. There were three hundred guests. A feature of the cotillon was a burlesque game of polo, introduced by Count Montgelas. The players were on mounted hobby horses, led by a real pony. Among the guests were Prince and Princess von Pless, Mrs. Alfred Edward Norris and her daughter, Mrs. H. J. Luce and her daughter, of New York, and Mrs. Hamilton Gordon and her daughter, of Philadelphia.

Theodore Marburg and his daughter are here from Brussels on a short visit. They have been the recipients of numerous social attentions and were entertained by Ambassador and Mrs. Gerard at luncheon on Tuesday. Other guests were Miss Carol Harriman, Countess Sigismund, Mrs. Marcus Daly and Major Langhorne.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated by the American colony by a delightful dinner-dance in the banquet room of the Zoological Garden. There were about three hundred guests, and the opinion was unanimous that the affair was the most successful of the kind ever known in Berlin. Ambassador Gerard presided, proposing the toast of the evening, "The Kaiser" and "President Wilson," and introducing the speakers, Professors Shorey and Coolidge and Theodore Marburg. Dancing went on until daybreak. Unlike the Thanksgiving Day dance, the programme comprised only waltzes and two steps, but the tango and one-step and the maxixe were danced to a certain extent. For, though the dances named are under a social ban, several couples took chances and were even applauded by the onlookers.

Professor Coolidge immediately after the Washington's Birthday dinner left for America on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. A farewell luncheon was tendered to him at the Esplanade on Monday by Harry James Lucan and others, notably Captain and Mrs. Chernoff and Major Langhorne, Ambassador and Mrs. Gerard had a dinner guests the Crown Prince and Princess at the palace in Unter den Linden on Wednesday.

Among those departing for their various castles and country houses, now that Lent has arrived and the court season ended, are Frau von Meister (formerly Leila Gardner Trappmann, of Charleston), Princess Hatzfeldt Wildenberg (formerly Clara Huntington, of Detroit), Countess Hermann von Scherzhoff (daughter of Andrew D. White) and Countess Francken Sierstorff (formerly Mary Knowlton).

Miss Kate Calvin Bozeman, of Montana, has been selected to fill the vacant post of directress of the American Woman's Club. The date set for the club's large annual function is March 27.

R. W. Johnson, lieutenant commander, U. S. N., and Mrs. Johnson spent a couple of days in Berlin this week en route for America.

Eather and Helen, twin daughters of Governor Foss of Massachusetts, chartered by Miss E. F. Butler, of Boston, after a three-months' sojourn in Dresden, studying music and improving their knowledge of German, are spending a fortnight in Berlin before leaving for the United States. Numerous teas and dinners were given in their honor during the week by their German and American friends in Berlin.

Thomas Morgan, successor to R. P. Skinner as consul general in Hamburg, accompanied by his son, was the guest of Mr. Skinner, now consul general in Berlin, at the Washington Birthday dinner.

The Crown Prince is enthusiastic over the coming racing season, in which he intends to run his own horses. Formerly he ran a few steeplechases, which he owned jointly with several of his brother officers, always, of course, in gentlemen races. When the Crown Prince was the commander at Danzig of the Death's Head Hussars, the Kaiser has never owned a racing stable, so it is thought that the Crown Prince's is modest for the time being. He now owns, in partnership with Lieutenant von Zollett, eleven steeplechasers.

Hill Falls Into Valley.

Paris, Feb. 28.—A party of government engineers was sent to-day to the Department of the Ardèche to devise a way of restoring the former topography of the country near the village of Toll, where 1,000,000 cubic yards of a hill collapsed on Thursday and fell into the valley.

The hill had been undermined by heavy rains. The earth threw a dam 150 feet high across a creek, whose course was thus changed. The water overflowed and carried away a bridge.

Erich Korngold at 15 Composes
Symphony Played in Berlin

Celebrated Philharmonic Orches-
tra Gives Work of Youth-
ful Prodigy.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.]

Berlin, Feb. 19.—Richard Strauss, Steg-fried Ochs and Arthur Nikisch are sponsors for Erich Wolfgang Korngold, a sixteen-year-old boy who is the sensation of Berlin's musical world. A few days ago his "Sinfonietta" was played for the first time by the celebrated Philharmonic Orchestra, led by Nikisch. The "Sinfonietta" lasts forty minutes and constitutes an "ocean of sound."

Young Korngold sat in a box with Ochs and Strauss. The applause was so enthusiastic that he was obliged to bow his acknowledgments from the box and then from the platform. The work which is entirely novel in tone and form and needs an orchestra of 155 musicians, has to a certain extent revolutionized Germany's musical world, and it is generally felt that in Korngold a prodigy of epoch-making importance has arrived.

At seven years old the boy, who was born in 1897, in Brunn, Austria, was already a skillful pianist, and at the age of eight he began composing little pieces, waltzes and so forth, which even then gave promise of greater achievements.

His first instruction in composition was under Robert Fuchs and Alexander von Zemlinsky, in Vienna. Indeed these two musicians have been his only teachers. Korngold first became known to the public at the age of eleven through some piano pieces which he had written, to wit, a charming ballet pantomime "The Snowman," a sonata in D minor, and suite—

"Dea quibus." Later appeared a trio for piano, violin and cello, Op. 1 (1899); a piano sonata in E-flat, Op. 2 (1900); a group of piano pieces "Marchenbilder," Op. 3, and "Schauspielskizzen," Op. 4. His greatest achievement to date, however, is his "Sinfonietta" for full orchestra, Op. 5, which was composed nearly two years ago, at the age of fifteen, and which had its first public hearing in Vienna on November 23, 1912, under the direction of Felix Weingartner.

Success has in no wise gone to Erich Korngold's head, as often happens to young musical geniuses. The Tribune correspondent, in the course of a brief interview with him before the concert, found the young composer simple, unaffected, keen-witted and intelligent, without a boy, with an obvious love for pranks, and, judging from the amount of cakes and chocolates which he managed to consume in the course of a few minutes without any undue urging on the part of an indulgent hostess, with an inordinate fondness for sweets. Regarding himself, Korngold was not inclined to say much. He admitted that he is hard at work just now on two operas, one serious and the other light, but would give no details. He has just finished a sonata for violin. Incidentally he is learning English. When asked if he did not expect to go to America, he replied: "Surely, I go, dear, *Vielleicht next year*."

His ambition is to become a conductor of orchestras. As yet he has not had an opportunity to realize his ambition, but there is no doubt but he will have a chance to conduct his "Sinfonietta" in the near future. This work is shortly to be given at Aix la Chapelle, Bonn and numerous other cities in Germany and Austria.

It is reported here that it will probably have its first American performance with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, under Dr. Muck. Korngold, said he didn't know what arrangements had been made in regard to America, as the rights were in the hands of his publishers, Messrs. Schott, and they had not told him. When not composing and practicing on the piano, Korngold spends his time reading philosophy. Apparently he has read to good advantage; and practically everything, Plato, Spinoza, Descartes, Kant, etc. Novels and romances have no interest for him. His memory is prodigious, and there can be no doubt he understands the class of literature which he reads.

The Tribune correspondent asked him what Dr. Strauss said to him regarding the "Sinfonietta." "Nothing," was the reply. "Strauss always tells me his shortcomings, and that's what I like him to do." As a matter of fact, what Strauss didn't say to young Korngold's face he said behind his back, that he considered him one of the most remarkable musical geniuses which this age has seen.

Korngold's mother, who is here in Berlin with him, reminded the young composer that it was 7 o'clock and time to dress for the evening concert. "Oh, dear, must I?" was the plaintive query. "I hate putting on one of those terrible 'breast' shirts, the reluctant composer hastened to explain to the company by way of apology. "I think it much nicer to go to concerts in ordinary everyday dress and not have to sit in a box like a celebrity!" The company agreed.

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HOW U. S. TARIFF
AFFECTS ENGLAND

Deflects Canadian Meats
and Dairy Produce to
This Country.

PRICES IN BRITAIN
WILL PROBABLY RISE

McKinley and Dingley Acts Were
Followed by Decline in Imports
from United Kingdom.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.]

London, Feb. 21.—A memorandum has been issued by the Tariff Commission containing a useful analysis of the new American tariff and a forecast of its probable effects on the United Kingdom and the British Empire generally. While some time must elapse before these effects can be adequately measured, certain tendencies have, it is stated, already shown themselves.

Canadian supplies, such as meat, dairy products, etc., hitherto coming to the United Kingdom are being diverted to the United States. Owing to the contiguity of Canada to the United States, this tendency is likely to become more marked. Supplies from more remote countries—such as meat from the Argentine, wool from Australia and sugar from the West Indies—are likely to be diverted to the United States instead of to the United Kingdom. In the opinion of competent observers, the reorganization of the protective system of the United States and the adaptation of that system to modern industrial conditions will increase the capacity of the country to absorb its own foodstuffs and materials.

Canadian Prices Rising.

Should these tendencies continue (proceeds the memorandum) in so far as supplies are diverted from the United Kingdom a rise in British prices is probable for a time at least. For the first two months following the coming into operation of the tariff there were largely increased importations into the United States of Canadian meat, but the consequent increase in Canadian prices checked the movement, in that the Canadian farmers found as good a market at home as in the United States. Increased production in Canada is likely, under the conditions of the new tariff, to be carried on with a view to the United States market rather than that of the United Kingdom.

The new sugar tariff, which comes into force in March, gives, as did the old tariff, a preferential reduction of one-fifth of the duty to Cuban sugar, while Philippine sugar continues to be admitted free. The complete removal of the sugar duties in May, 1916, will, however, abolish altogether the preference hitherto accorded by the United States to sugar from its colonial possessions. West Indian sugar will then be placed on the same plane of free competition as other sugars, and the result must be that it will find a far better market in the United States than it does at present, and to this extent, less the importance of the Canada-West Indies reciprocity agreement of 1912.

Meat Supply All-Important.

It is not possible to forecast the results that will follow from an attempt on the part of the United States government to put into operation those clauses in the new tariff law which bear upon the negotiation of treaties, but it is pointed out that any steps in this direction could not fail to react on the British imperial trade system, the bases of which have already been disturbed by developments within the empire. Again, the further deflection of its meat supplies (as apparent from the Board of trade figures, which show that while the imports of cattle and beef from Canada and the United States have already dwindled enormously in recent years, the Argentine and Australia are now increasingly important sources of our imported supplies of beef.

With regard to the effect of the new tariff on British manufacturing industries, figures are quoted to show that the McKinley tariff of 1890 and the Dingley act of 1897 were followed by considerable reductions in the amount of British exports. Further, in spite of the great increase of population, British exports to the United States averaged less in 1908-12 than they did in 1888-92. The prohibitive character of the old United States tariff is demonstrated by the fact that, taking exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures only, we exported to that country, with its 85,000,000 of population, only \$109,000,000 in 1912, while to Canada, with its 8,000,000, we sent \$29,500,000.

That the protection in the Underwood tariff is also very considerable is concluded the memorandum obvious from the high level of the new average duties on various groups of manufactures. The average ad valorem duty on manufactured imports is still estimated to be more than 20 per cent. Although, for example, there has been a great reduction in the duties on woollens, the new duties on this group are estimated to average as much as 25 per cent, and even in the case of iron and steel, where the new duty on goods dutiable under the old tariff is estimated to average as low as 12½ per cent, it is stated by British experts that the modifications still leave an ample residual protection to United States makers as against British exporters in many lines.

It is a noteworthy feat for any American magazine to secure a short story from the pen of the gifted Englishwoman, Clotilde Graves, known to thousands of readers as Richard Dehan, her pen name. And so, when The New-York Tribune Sunday Magazine editors are able to obtain a story they have obtained exclusive American serial rights to three stories by this author, our readers will understand the treat that is in store for them.

The first story will appear on March 8, bearing the title, "The Coast of Wings." It is a remarkable story, consisting almost entirely of a little scene between a famous aviator and his wife. He had been achieving record on record, and promised to become the world's greatest. The poor woman's existence had become one of mortal terror; for every time he went aloft she expected to see him fall to his death. He had frequently promised her to quit; but could not resist the temptation—till at last he reached the breaking point, and gave him his alternative. No, it wasn't what the reader now suspects; for Richard Dehan is never suspected. The climax would never be suspected.

U. S. MEXICAN POLICY
DISLIKED IN BERLIN

Huerta Not Thought To Be
an Ideal President, but
the Best in View.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Berlin, Feb. 28.—Not for many years has German public opinion followed Mexican developments as closely as now. The late of Benton has caused Germany to open its eyes to the seriousness of the situation, and the government is being urged to take all necessary precautions to prevent German subjects being executed like the Englishman.

In responsible circles, it seems, there is widespread regret at the attitude of the United States government, and especially at the latter's refusal to recognize Huerta. It is felt in Berlin that President Wilson's policy of not recognizing the man because of his bloodstained fingers has failed, and that persistence in such policy will produce only renewed bloodshed. To Germany Huerta is by no means an ideal President of Mexico, but until a better and more influential man springs to the front, they ask, why not recognize him? It is also felt that many unpleasant things, including Benton's death, would not have occurred had President Wilson plainly recognized Huerta.

It is difficult to foretell the attitude of the German government in the future. On the one hand, it will surely do nothing which might be interpreted in Washington as an attempt upon the Monroe Doctrine, while on the other hand it must be sure that Germans in Mexico are adequately protected. For the present, a wait-and-see policy seems to prevail among the German authorities, but should "a hair of a German subject's head be touched," as one official put it in conversation to-day, then a more active policy of protection will be resorted to.

The German press is observing a remarkable neutrality of attitude in the whole Mexican business. The only newspaper which comments on recent events is the anti-British "Tages-Zeitung," which is waiting in the hope of seeing England involved in serious difficulties with the United States. In some of the provincial newspapers the hope is energetically expressed that President Wilson and Secretary Bryan will at once open their eyes to the great interests imperilled by their policy in Mexico. "East Europe have to remind them, in a friendly tone, of course, that the European opinion is that their policy in Mexico is not consonant with Europe's sense of dignity, desire for peace and commercial interests."

TROUSERS TO HAVE PLEATS
Parisian Dandy Introduces a
New Fashion.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, Feb. 28.—A Parisian dandy has evolved a new fashion in trousers creases. The trousers will have not only one straight crease running up the leg, but will also be adorned at the top with three neat box pleats.

The ultra-fashionable may also have pleats on the hips, thus giving the aspect of fullness to the top of the trousers.



MISS CAROL HARRIMAN.